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*Inspection of immigrants at Santiago for the week ended February 1, 1902.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 1, 1902.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended February 1, 1902:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	San Juan, P. R., and Santo Domingo.....	9
Do.....	Spanish steamship Berenguer el Grande.	Barcelona and Spanish ports.....	92
Jan. 31	American steamship Santiago.....	New York.....	3
	Total.....		104

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Santiago de Cuba during the month of January, 1902.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 165; number passed, 165.

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, during the month of January, 1902.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 7; number passed, 7.

LUIS ESPIN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, January 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended January 25, 1902: There were reported to the health authorities 8 cases of smallpox, 1 case of typhus fever, 18 cases of enteric fever, 100 of scarlet fever, 21 of diphtheria, 15 of measles, and 115 of whooping cough.

I inclose a clipping taken from the Liverpool Post of January 24, 1902.

I think the recent plague outbreak can now be considered a thing of the past, with no likelihood of another case arising unless from an entirely new center of infection.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Smallpox outbreak in Liverpool.*

At yesterday's meeting of the Liverpool health committee, Dr. Hope, the medical officer of health, in his weekly returns, reported a death rate of 21.9 per 1,000 for the week ended January 18, which was about the same as the corresponding week last year. He also reported that there were under treatment in the city hospitals 647 patients suffering from zymotic diseases—18 from smallpox; 500, scarlet fever; 1, typhus fever; 46, typhoid fever; 56, diphtheria, and 26 other zymotics (isolated).

The chairman, Alderman Menlove, called attention to the record in the health statistics of 18 cases of smallpox in the city hospital. He invited a statement from the medical officer on the subject.

The medical officer, Dr. Hope, said that the majority of the cases were sea borne, the patients having arrived from America. They were mostly from Boston, and nearly all appeared to be cattlemen or associated with cattlemen. Besides them, they had 1 person from London, who developed smallpox shortly after arrival here, and there was an immigrant who had crossed from the Continent who developed smallpox on arriving at the emigration house; and, so far as they had been traced, he knew exactly what were the sources of infection, and there appeared to be no great reason to apprehend any spread of the disease. At the same time, everybody knew that there was no disease so infectious as smallpox, and when it was found that some of those cattlemen had actually been in lodging houses or scattered about in different parts of the town it certainly behooved every person who desired to protect himself to do so by vaccination or by ascertaining that the vaccination was adequate. It might be a somewhat stale recommendation to urge once more the necessity for vaccination, but he would like to call attention with forcible emphasis to the value of this precautionary measure. The committee was aware that some years ago they made an order that everybody employed in smallpox hospitals in Liverpool should be revaccinated. That order was made some fifteen years ago, and he reckoned that since then 400 people, including doctors, nurses, matrons, servants, and laundry women, had been in contact, some of them in close contact, with smallpox patients in the smallpox hospital. Now, every one of these who had been revaccinated had remained absolutely immune (hear, hear). Not one single person who had been in the closest possible attendance upon smallpox patients had contracted the disease, and the whole of that was entirely owing to efficient vaccination. It might be said by inexperienced people, who might know little about these matters, that the protection was owing to the excellence of the wards, good ventilation, and so on, but if they turned to other forms of infectious disease, treated in wards equally good and well ventilated, they found there a very different state of things. For example, there was no protecting of the nurses against scarlet fever, or typhus, or diphtheria by vaccination. From the records of these wards they found that no fewer than 83 nurses, servants, and others had during the same time contracted one or other of these forms of disease (hear, hear). That, he thought, proved a very conclusive argument in a very simple form as to the action of vaccination. It was a very trifling operation, but it gave absolute immunity from the most formidable disease they had to contend against.

The chairman expressed the hope that every precaution had been taken.

Dr. Hope replied in the affirmative, assuring the committee that everything was under the closest supervision.

The chairman said that he gathered also that the medical officer's recommendation was that even people who seemed to be in perfect health should be revaccinated.

Dr. Hope again replied in the affirmative, and repeated that he thought there was no ground for alarm.

In reply to a question by Alderman Houlding, as to whether the people who had been in contact with the smallpox patients in the lodging house had been traced, Dr. Hope said that as far as they could be traced they had been revaccinated wherever they would submit to the operation. That was the first thing done.

Dr. Bligh asked if there were any precautions necessary which could immediately be adopted. Dr. Hope said that everything had been done in the way of precaution.

Mr. Sheldermine remarked that the port sanitary authority was not armed with power to order compulsory isolation in the same way that they were at liberty to do in regard to yellow fever, plague, and fever. He hoped such power would be available before long. He cited as an additional reason that the fact of people crossing from America who might have contracted the disease on the high seas, and yet they would land some time before the period of incubation, which occupied twelve days.

At a meeting of the Toxteth board of guardians yesterday, the clerk, Mr. Moulding, read a circular letter from the local government board urging precautions to be taken against the danger of the spread of smallpox by means of casual paupers. It was

pointed out that persons suffering from the disease should be removed to hospital, and that nurses and other attendants should be protected by vaccination. The clerk said that all the recommendations of the board were in force at Toxteth. Patients suffering from smallpox and other infectious diseases were at once removed to the city hospitals, and so well equipped medically was the workhouse that every case could be examined on admission.

Seventeen fresh cases of smallpox occurred in London yesterday as compared with 35 on Wednesday.

The large cattle steamer *Jacona*, of Dundee, from Portland, Me., arrived at Blyth yesterday. After discharging cargo in the Thames, she landed at London 2 cattlemen suffering from smallpox, and at Blyth yesterday landed the messroom steward, suffering from the same disease. The patient has been taken to hospital, and the ship has been thoroughly disinfected. It is hoped no further cases will occur.

The current rate of insurance against the risk of smallpox is 2s. 6d. per cent if recently vaccinated, or 3s. 4d. per cent if not vaccinated recently. Large numbers of persons are said to be availing themselves of this facility for providing against being laid up by the epidemic. These insurances cover for twelve months.

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

##### *Two deaths from plague in Honolulu.*

HONOLULU, H. I., January 30, 1902.

SIR: Referring to my telegram of the 29th instant, in which I reported a death from plague at Honolulu on January 23 and January 24, I have the honor to state as follows:

Ah Kai, a male Chinese, was found dead on January 23 at a house on the northern side of King, near Punchbowl street. The duration of the illness had been three days, but the case had not been attended by a physician. There was a bubo in the left femoral region.

The necropsy findings, together with the bacteriological examination, made the diagnosis of bubonic plague conclusive. It was impossible to trace the source of infection in this case. No dead rats were found about the premises, nor had any ever been seen.

The next case, No. 14 of this series, was in a male Japanese named Yoshida Makuichi. This man lived on the western side of Punchbowl street north of Queen. He died on January 24 after an illness of three days. The diagnosis was determined by the usual methods. The source of infection in this case could not be traced.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

##### *Five deaths from plague at Eleele, Kauai.*

HONOLULU, H. I., January 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following particulars in connection with the 5 deaths from plague at Eleele, Kauai, which are referred to in my telegrams of January 21 and January 29, respectively. An official report from Acting Asst. Surg. E. S. Goodhue, at Koloa, Kauai, shows that out of a series of 8 deaths occurring at Eleele between January 8 and January 26, 5 were conclusively proved to have been caused by plague, and the remaining 3 were suspicious enough to cause the belief that death was due to this disease.

Case 1.—K. F., inception, January 7; death, January 10; ill three days; attended by Dr. Nokazowa and death reported from typhoid fever (?);